





# MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

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CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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New Series.

BALTIMORE, JULY 15, 1841.

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OUR readers will notice an alteration in the form of this Journal, and we doubt not but they will consider it, as intended, an improvement. The present is the second number of the new series. The reasons of this change are, that the Journal will be less liable to destruction from being laid by with the common newspapers of the day, and that when the numbers of one or two years are collected together and bound they will form a more portable and better shaped volume. Although the Journal contains much matter that is of immediate interest to the friends of the cause throughout the state, yet there is much of a character that will become more valuable in after times. The volume of the Journal now in this office, from its commencement, containing a history of all the operations of the Society, of the transactions in the Colony from its first settlement to the present day, is a book of no ordinary interest. Therein is contained an account of the first expedition which arrived at Cape Palmas in the February of 1834, of the first native palaver held, of the purchase of territory, of the first landing of the emigrants, of the sailing of the vessel, of the erection of huts and shantys for the accommodation of the agents and colonists, and of all transactions even of minor importance in that little community, as it has advanced step by step, from a mere handful of strangers, a one family on that solitary Cape, until they have spread over an extent of rich and highly cultivated territory, until they have formed themselves into a miniature government, with their churches, their schools, their public buildings, and all the ensignia of a highly civilized and happy people. Perhaps there is not in existence a more detailed account of the founding a colony, of the formation of a new government than is to be found in the preceding numbers of the Maryland Colonization Journal. And may we not anticipate that its future numbers, which shall speak of the growth and maturity of this infant colony, will be of equal, of surpassing interest? What is the colony now, but a mere miniature organization, an ovum, an embryo, in which the life currents, that insure its future greatness, and permanence, are just beginning to circulate? What may we not hope from the growth and perfection of that structure so auspiciously commenced? What can be of more intense and thrilling interest in after times, than a detail of the progressive steps by which a degraded and suffering race of bondsmen and slaves from one of these United States, were transported across the Atlantic to the land from which their forefathers sprang, and were established as a nation on a marked and prominent point of that beau-

tiful land, bearing with them the arts, the manners, the government, the religion of the most free and independent nation under heaven, to their friends and kindred on whom has ever rested the pall of ignorance and heathenism? Such details will the future numbers of the Journal contain, and we cannot but hope an increasing interest will be manifested in the cause, and the circulation of the Journal become very greatly enlarged.

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TO THE EDITORS OF JOURNALS AND NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT  
THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

GENTLEMEN:

I take the liberty in a brief paragraph, most respectfully to call your attention to this Maryland Colonization Journal, trusting that you will recognize my privilege so to do, not only as in some degree a member of your very respectable corps, but as an agent of that society, whose organ this Journal professedly is.

In connecting myself with the establishment some six months, I was surprised to find so very few names on the 'exchange list,' and of these few I also learned but a tithe part were regularly received at this office. I was informed that there was an original list containing the names of all the periodicals in the state, but that most had been stricken therefrom, after they had for some time ceased to be received in exchange. In those exchange papers which still come to the office, it has seldom fallen to my lot to see this Journal adverted to, any extracts made therefrom, or the subject of colonization receive even a passing notice, unless perhaps to record the proceedings of a public meeting, or give some notice at the request of the agent or some friend of the society. To this I am happy to say there are some few exceptions. From these facts I was naturally led to conclude that the subject of colonization was regarded with very little interest by the people of the state, or that a majority were opposed to the scheme, and consequently the proprietors of newspapers would not be disposed to fill their sheets with matter of little interest to one class of readers or offensive to another. But on becoming little acquainted with the sentiments of the people of Maryland upon this subject, through the many who from different parts of the state, who have visited this office, from a tour made of the western counties, and from the action of the very large and respectable convention which so recently assembled in this city, from every county in the state, I have been led to a very different conclusion. An opponent of the cause, who has taken the trouble to examine into and reflect upon the subject, it has not been my fortune to meet. That there is an apathy existing with regard to it, and that it is but little understood, I grant. But why? Is it not because it has not received that countenance and notice from the prints of the day which a matter of such high importance demands? No one can be more sensible than yourselves, how much public opinion is guided and moulded by the conductors of the periodical press—how all-important is your co-operation in bringing any matter fully before the people—in fact, how impossible is the consummation of any important event dependent upon the popular will, or the general action of the community, without your furtherance and aid. Without the

cordial aid and co-operation of the press throughout the state, it cannot be hoped that the colonization cause, with all its powerful moral and political claims upon the people, can receive that uniform aid and support which is so necessary in order to effect the great good desired by the projectors of the scheme. To the plan itself, in the gross and in detail, in theory and in the practice, no material objection can be made. As a political movement, it is the only one yet proposed that promises even an amelioration of the evils which threaten our state from the mixed and heterogeneous character of its population; as a moral undertaking both in design and in effect, as affecting the welfare of two races of men, and of two continents, it stands pre-eminent above all others of the present day. If it is therefore the object of the public press to advocate the most sound political measures to the people of this state, to effect the most true good to the greatest number of human beings: let the subject of colonization more frequently enter the columns of the public news prints, let the ordinary courtesy of exchange be extended to the Maryland Colonization Journal, let the information therein contained be spread before the people, that not only the white population can know how much is effected by this most important institution patronized by the state, but that the people of colour throughout the state may know what are the true objects of the society, on what conditions they can emigrate and what advantages await them in Maryland in Liberia. Certainly the expense of exchange cannot be much; even our city daily papers might, without much sacrifice, send a copy to this office. It is very important not only to gather all information upon this subject, but upon all passing events that in any degree bear upon the present political position of the country. It is sincerely desired that the Editors throughout the state will notice this article and give the subject full consideration. I have no fear of the result of investigation.

For information respecting the present condition of the affairs of the society and of the colony, I would refer to the address of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society to the convention, contained in the Journal of June 15, which was sent to every public Journal throughout the state.

With much respect, your obedient servant, JAMES HALL,  
*General Agent Maryland State Colonization Society.*

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We insert the following two letters in the Journal with no ordinary satisfaction. One is an extract from an official report of the officers of the U. S. Ship *Cyané* to the Navy Department, and the other is designated by the writer as an extract from his private journal or diary. The contents of both communications are so plain, explicit and satisfactory, and the character and standing of the writers such as to require no comment.

If the deliberate circumstantial statements of such men, made from their own personal observation and inspection cannot be fully credited? why then 'tis time to give up and throw colonization to the dogs. Cape Palmas cannot be transported across the Atlantic, nor can the good people of Maryland, to whom we look for aid and support, all visit that interesting colony.



More indubitable evidence of the prosperity and happiness of any people, could not be given; and we have but to say, that those who reject such testimony, and still question the wisdom, feasibility, and practicability, of this truly benevolent and philanthropic scheme, actually *sin against light*.

*Extract of a letter addressed to the Navy Department by Commander W. K.*

*LATIMER, commanding the U. S. Ship Cyane, dated 16th May, 1841.*

'The arrival of this ship on the 24th February, at Cape Messurado, town of Monrovia, was hailed by the colonists with great pleasure. I paid a visit with Gov. BUCHANAN, under whose judicious and able guidance the colony is directed, to the towns of Caldwell, on the St. Pauls, and New Georgia, on the Stockton river. The latter is settled by liberated African slaves, recaptured by our cruisers and returned to their country by the government. I found both places in a very prosperous and flourishing state; each family occupying a comfortable house, and the grounds around under good cultivation, with an abundance of the comforts of life; and all cheerful and perfectly contented with their situation, and not an emigrant expressed a desire to leave his adopted country and return to the United States. Besides the grounds around their houses, which supply them with a superabundance for their immediate wants, farms in the rear of the settlements are cultivated to some extent, and sugar-cane has been successfully introduced, and the cultivation of it is increasing.

'I will here remark, that all the recaptured Africans have embraced the christian faith, and some have married with the emigrant women, and feel themselves very superior to the natives around them. They have the same privileges as the emigrants, are enrolled in the militia, have a vote at the elections, and each man has his musket; they have a school, and a competent person to teach their children, and some of the adults have learned to read, and have adopted in all respects the customs of the emigrants.

'On ascending the Stockton we stopped at Bushrod Island, on which the public farm is situated, and where the sugar-cane, cassada, sweet potato, plantains, bananas, and Indian corn are all growing with the greatest luxuriance. I found a mill, &c. erected for grinding cane, and had been in operation one season, and found to answer the purpose very well. We returned in the evening to Monrovia, much delighted with our visit, and my most sanguine expectations very far exceeded.

'The town of Monrovia is finely situated on the peninsula, which joins the cape to the main land. Its position is high, sloping gradually on the north side to the Messurado river, along the banks of which the store-houses are built. It commands a fine prospect of the sea to the south, and Messurado bay on the north, and has a population of about eight hundred persons. I was gratified to find the most strict observance of religious worship, and that great attention is paid to the education of their children. The inhabitants are intelligent and generally engaged in mercantile pursuits; but the business of the place is on the decline, principally owing to the want of articles for exportation—camwood, palm oil, and ivory being the only commodities they offer in the way of trade, which are obtained from the natives, and not in great abundance. Many have accumulated a handsome property, and have retired from the mercantile business, and are turning their attention to agriculture. Coffee of the finest kind grows wild in the forests, and they are now rearing plants from the seed for their plantations, and in time sugar and coffee will become the staples of the colony. I think the cochineal may be successfully introduced, and become also a valuable article of exportation to the colony, and of which Gov. BUCHANAN

'I regretted that my stay was so short, that it was not in my power to visit the settlement of Millsburg, on the St. Pauls river, about twenty-five miles from Monrovia, where there are between three and four hundred emigrants settled on farms. They cultivate the sugar-cane and coffee to some extent, and the soil is said to be rich and the country healthy.

'On the 3d of March I sailed for Cape Palmas, and invited Governor BUCHANAN to accompany me, who wished to visit Grand Bassa, Edina, and Sinou, all flourishing settlements of the colonists and under his government, and at which places I had intended to call. He was also desirous of visiting New Cesters, situated between Bassa and Sinou, for the purpose of making a treaty with the chief of that place. An extensive traffic in slaves had been carried on there by a man by the name of CANOT, who owned a large factory, which was recently destroyed by the British cruisers on the coast, and the establishment entirely broken up, liberating at the same time some hundreds of poor creatures, who were collected to be disposed of to slave vessels. Cesters was the last and only slave mart existing between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, an extent of coast of near three hundred miles. CANOT is a Florentine by birth, and is now residing at Monrovia, by permission of Gov. BUCHANAN.

I arrived at Cape Palmas, town of Harper, on the 11th March. This, unlike the coast after leaving Cape Messurado, is a bold promontory on which the town is situated; has a fine prospect of the sea to the south-east, and an extensive view of the country to the north-west. We were received with great hospitality and kindness by the governor and colonists, and by the families belonging to the different missionary societies, who are exerting a most happy influence with the natives in disseminating the christian faith, the effect of which is already very apparent.

'This colony is exclusively under the control of the Maryland Society. Governor RUSSWURM, who presides over the colony, is a coloured gentleman, and a man of liberal education and great intelligence, the most perfect harmony prevails throughout the colony, and a more judicious selection could not have been made. The population consists of about five hundred emigrants, most of whom are engaged in agriculture, and to which may be ascribed the great prosperity and rapid advancement of the colony. It renders them entirely independent, is the surest source of wealth, and will secure to them, at some future day, mercantile advantages on a more solid basis. Their products are sugar-cane, rice, corn, cotton, and tobacco, (the two latter as yet are not raised in great quantities, but of a very superior quality,) bananas, plantains, cassada, sweet potatoes, and all garden vegetables in abundance and of an excellent kind. I visited their farms and found their houses comfortable, the soil rich, and with but little labour it yields an abundant crop. The emigrants are cheerful, their countenances beaming with pleasure, and all seem perfectly contented with their situations, and delighted with their adopted country.

'There are four schools in the colony for the education of the children of the emigrants, and great attention is paid to their improvement: the children of the natives are also admitted to the schools. I witnessed at the school under the direction of the Rev. Mr. WILSON, of the Presbyterian mission, a very interesting examination of his native pupils, some of whom have been at school near four years, and speak and read English perfectly well.

'I was informed by Governor RUSSWURM that in the last year about thirteen thousand gallons of palm oil, at an average of thirty-seven cents per gallon, and about one thousand bushels of rice, at one dollar per bushel, had been disposed of to the traders on the coast, and that he was making

arrangements to introduce the camwood in large quantities, which can be readily had at some distance interior from the settlement, and is purchased from the natives at thirty-five or forty dollars a ton, and sold to the traders at sixty and sixty-five dollars per ton.

'This colony has been settled less than seven years, and a stranger visiting it will be convinced of the rapid improvement they have made, and be assured of its future prosperity.'

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'AT SEA, U. S. SHIP CYANE, 18th May, 1841.

'To JOHN H. B. LATROBE, ESQ. *President Maryland State Colonization Society.*

'Sir,—Having in the early part of this year visited the American Colonies on the Western Coast of Africa, in this ship, as passenger, it has occurred to me that it would not be unacceptable to you, were I to send you an extract from my journal, which will inform you of the extreme gratification my visit afforded me on viewing the settlement of Cape Palmas, and witnessing its prosperity. In giving you these cursory observations in relation to the Maryland settlement on that Coast, over whose interest and welfare you at present preside, I cannot withhold from them my entire approbation of all their proceedings.—You will doubtless be gratified to hear of the well-being of those of our fellow-countrymen, who, though they be dark in their complexions, are nevertheless organized as we are, and therefore entitled to the same sympathies that *we usually* extend to each other.

'The plan of colonizing the free coloured people of the U. States, is, in my estimation, an admirable one. It not only places them in an attitude assimilating to our own, but by sending them to the shores of Africa, (the proper home, in my view, of the black man,) you relieve them and us from great difficulties which must be encountered, when residing amongst us; you afford them an opportunity of establishing a government of their own. We were struck with the beauty of the location and the decided advantages the emigrants at Cape Palmas have over the other American Colonies in Africa, in point of salubrity (the inhabitants looking remarkably healthy) and richness of soil; and by a little expense the inhabitants can, within themselves, make their harbour a fine one. This can be accomplished by extending a stone wall, either from the extreme north-western point of the Cape to a ledge of rocks situated in a western direction, distant about 500 yards, or from some point on the island immediately N. W. of and contiguous to the Cape to the same ledge; the latter would give more space and consequently be more advantageous. This improvement of course would not be attempted unless the increase of population and commerce would authorize it. This wall would serve as a breakwater, and add much as well to the appearance of the Town of Harper as to the safety and anchorage of vessels trading there.

'The gratification was much heightened to find there many with whom some of us had been acquainted in our own happy America—there in a state of bondage, now forming a free and happy community. I am perfectly convinced of the fact, that about which, previous to my witnessing the experiment, I was rather sceptical, that the coloured man is capable of self-government. The fact is established beyond controversy, in the Maryland Association, and it would, in my humble estimation, be advantageous to have coloured Governors to control the affairs of the different colonies. We have witnessed both, on the shores of benighted Africa, and really without having invidious feelings or partiality for one more than the other, think that the government of Cape Palmas has the ascendancy. It was a happy idea when the 'Maryland State Colonization Society' determined on having one of the same colour as the Colonists, to preside over their imme-



diate local interests; whom we found to be a plain, intelligent man, of great simplicity of character, and in possession of one of the best ingredients man was ever endowed with, that of energy. A better selection could not have been made. There was a degree of activity among the Colonists, at which we were somewhat surprised, and is certainly auspicious, and left the idea that prosperity and happiness must ensue where there exists so much positive industry, and in a country too, where the soil is well adapted to the cultivation of articles that will enrich any country when the inhabitants are disposed to be active and industrious. It was a pleasant prospect to witness the Colonist in company with the native, working together in perfect harmony, in clearing the soil and fitting up productive farms, preparatory to planting. Rice, coffee, cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, corn, potatoes, and minor other articles, grow luxuriantly, and the presumption is, that agricultural pursuits will be the principal employment for some time to come, if not altogether. These are carried on with vigour, and as an instance of the fact, articles were asked for and obtained at that place for the settlement at Monrovia, although the latter place was settled some ten or fifteen years earlier than the one at Cape Palmas. This speaks volumes in favour of this thriving community. I found many at this establishment who had been emancipated with the view of being sent to Africa. They are generally industrious, and disposed to take advantage of their ameliorated condition. One of the most interesting sights that came under our observation was the exhibition at the Rev. Mr. Wilson's school, healthily located and open to the sea, and about a mile from the Cape. It was composed of (at that time) near fifty scholars, male and female, a large majority of whom were native children. It was exceedingly delightful to all who witnessed the exercises, to hear our own language spoken, and fluently too, by native Africans, particularly by the males, who were much more forward in their studies than the females. We were not a little amused on hearing one of the classes read some of *their own compositions*, which, though far from being elegant, yet did great credit to themselves and teachers. To the Rev. Mr. Wilson and his amiable lady, much credit is due for their exertions in behalf of this benighted land—nothing but the purest motives and feelings to do good, in disseminating our blessed religion, and to relieve those people from the thralldom of ignorance and superstition, could have induced them and the other philanthropic missionaries to emigrate to Africa—the people but little known, and having all their prejudices to combat with in inducing them to adopt our manners and customs. All the missionaries have laboured under great disadvantage, when they commenced their labours, with no books to govern them, and nothing by which they could arrive at to commence their duties. Mr. W. was induced to form or originate an alphabet and be governed by it in forming words, principally by sounds. He translated some English school books into Greybo language, and in that way, advanced the natives so that they might understand the meaning of words. I am happy to observe that the English language has taken root in the Continent of Africa, and a nation is being formed by means of it, in the Territory of Western Africa, out of a curious mixture of different races.

‘We extended our visit to Mounts Tubman and Vaughan, connected with Harper, by means of the Maryland Avenue, both sides of which are studded with good farms. At the former place we enjoyed the hospitality of the Rev. Mr. Minor and lady. These Mounts are fine locations, and overlook the country for miles around. It must be a serious objection to the Colony to have two native villages in the direct line between the Mounts and the Cape—they break the view and prevent the junction of Harper with Fair Hope. It was a misfortune that by the original purchase those villagers

were not induced to move; they could have done so by crossing the river immediately west of the settlement of Harper, and have had their small towns distinct from the Colonists, which would doubtless have been better for them as well as for the settlers.

'To Mr. G. R. McGill, and his son the Doctor, we were much indebted for their attention. In the former we found the sturdy farmer and go-ahead man, reaping the full benefit of all his exertions, not only for himself, but also his children. Dr. McGill, the physician to the Colony, is an intelligent man and well educated. Long may the members of the Colony live to witness the fruits of their labours.

'My limited means forbade my wishes and exertions which I would most willingly have devoted, to acquiring all interesting facts in relation to the young and enterprising Colonies of Liberia. I had painful anticipations of witnessing an assemblage of sufferings amongst the Colonists; but was agreeably surprised to find most if not all in full enjoyment of blessings—the result of good order, and with a determination to adopt principles laid down to them by their transatlantic friends, through their agent.

'These observations have been hastily thrown together, under the impression that they *might* be of service to those who have a desire (free coloured people of course) to emigrate. If you think they can be put to any good use, you are perfectly at liberty to exercise your own discrimination in the matter. At all events, if they produce any benefit in the way they are intended, I shall be much gratified to know that I had been the means of producing a desire on the part of even *one single free coloured man* to go to a country where they can enjoy all the immunities and privileges which are the interest, rights, and legitimate legacies left to all free men by their forefathers, and become members of the government in which they reside. The coloured man may become Governor, Judge, Justice, member of the Legislature and indeed may be promoted to any office incident to a free government—the path is open to all, and preferment is the boon to all those who wish it or have a desire to become a distinguished man in his country.

'I am, sir, very respectfully, your most ob't servant,

'CHAS. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.'

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Since the receipt of the advices from the coast by the Cyane, which left Cape Palmas, about the 13th March, we have received despatches as late as the 6th April, per brig Rudolph Groning. These are likewise of the most satisfactory character, although written in great haste from the short stay of the vessel at that port.

By these we learn that every thing wears the same promising aspect—the colony is remarkably healthy: the white missionaries are all in good health: three schools are now in operation, exclusively for the children of the colonists: the farms look very thriving, and promise, as usual, an abundant crop: the best understanding continues to exist between the colonists and natives, and in fact—nothing goes wrong. Governor Russwurm was at the time of the sailing of the Groning, on a short voyage to the leeward, say some fifty or a hundred miles, for the purpose of establishing factories for the purchase of African produce, for trans-shipment, and had he funds now sufficient to continue the trade without being obliged to dispose of his wood or oil to foreign vessels, he would be able to load the brig which will carry out our fall expedition. He has now constantly employed in trade two small vessels, a cutter of 12 tons and a schooner of about 45 tons. These vessels have both been purchased and paid for solely from the profits

made in the trade. How provoking that we have not the means to avail ourselves of the most possible good from our peculiar position and the superior capacity and talents of our officers in Africa!

We make a few brief extracts from Dr. McGill's\* letter, and also insert a table shewing the number of births and deaths in the colony for one year, commencing at the time of his taking charge of the infirmary department as colonial physician. By this it will be perceived that the deaths do not amount to two per cent. (the population being 500,) while in this city it amounts to over three per cent.! This is a fact! Note that *Cape Palmas* furnishes a better health register than *Baltimore*—no mistake!

*Deaths in Harper, Cape Palmas, from November, 1839, to November, 1840.*

NAMES.	AGES.	DISEASES.
1. Darkwood Tubman, . . .	26 years.	Phrenitis.
2. Mary Pratt, . . . . .	38 "	Puerperal Peritonitis.
3. George Harman, . . . .	23 "	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
4. Boyed Rex, . . . . .	17 "	Chronic Hepatitis.
5. James Martin, . . . . .	35 "	Hydrothorax.
6. Maria Wood, . . . . .	3 "	Marasmus.
7. Sarah Ductly, . . . . .	18 "	Hysterics.
8. ——— Tippet, . . . . .	14 months.	Remittent Fever.
9. ——— Tippet, . . . . .	6 "	Remittent Fever.

*Births from November, 1839, to November, 1840.*

MOTHER'S NAME.	SEX.	MOTHER'S NAME.	SEX.
Mrs. Bohen, . . . . .	female.	Mrs. Jones, . . . . .	female.
Mrs. John Harris, . . . .	"	Mrs. C. Tubman, . . . .	"
Mrs. Anthony Wood, . . .	"	Mrs. D. Wilson, . . . .	"
Mrs. Benj. Johnson, . . .	"	Mrs. T. Cross, . . . . .	"
Mrs. Harmon, . . . . .	"	Mrs. N. Jackson, . . . .	male.
Mrs. John Jackson, . . . .	"	Mrs. John Banks, . . . .	"
Mrs. Charles Gross, . . . .	"	Mrs. John Ross, . . . .	"
Mrs. O. Tubman, . . . . .	"	Mrs. A. Wilson, . . . .	"
Mrs. Ireland, . . . . .	"		

'You will discover by the account that the total number of deaths has been nine—births seventeen, being a large increase.'

'You will also observe the number of female births is much larger than that of the males. I think so far as my observation extends it is generally so in Africa, certainly it is with the natives, and affords them a strong argument in favour of polygamy.'

'The health of the colony may be stated as perfect, there being but one case in the whole settlement on the sick list.'

'The colonists are quiet and orderly, and in all my intercourse with them I scarcely hear any complaint: they are industrious and disposed to depend upon their own labour for support.'

'The governor has ten acres of sugar-cane on the public farm, ready for grinding. An attempt is making to construct a mill; provided success attends this effort, you may expect to hear of a greater quantity of sugar

\* Dr. McGill, it will be recollected, is a coloured man, a native of Baltimore, has resided in Africa about 15 years, is well educated, and now enjoys a reputation for his success in practice, surpassed by no white physician on the coast of Africa.



made here than at Monrovia. This article can be cultivated to any extent, and would yield a most ample remuneration to any coloured man of capital, who should be disposed to emigrate. Had I not chosen a profession, and possessed but a small capital, I would go into this business at once. Cotton has been repeatedly tried, but owing to some cause, it has not been productive. This may be owing to the seed that was used, it having been brought from the United States. African cotton flourishes, and a single stem or plant will continue to grow for ten years, and attains the height of twelve or fourteen feet. The only objection to it is, that the staple is not good.'

'Tobacco is an article easily cultivated, and is produced of good quality. I shall send specimens of it by the Trafalgar.'

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### ABOLITION.

We have again and again asserted that the abolitionists strenuously endeavour to prevent the free coloured people from availing themselves of the benefits of the colonization scheme—holding out to them the hope, that by remaining here they will ultimately obtain social and political equality with the whites. We extract from an abolition paper, the Emancipator, an article noticing the late convention, and proving our assertion.

'COLONIZATION NAKED.—The Maryland Colonization Convention, held at Baltimore, June 4th, has fairly brought out the ulterior design and tendency of the scheme into open day. The meeting was held in the celebrated 'Light street meeting-house,' of the M. E. Church. The leading clergy of the city, headed by Bishop Waugh, with the Rev. Dr's Henshaw, of the Episcopal Church, Jennings, of the M. Prot., Messrs. Musgrave, Emory, Guitteau, Hamner, Burnap, &c. enrolled themselves among the delegates. Twenty counties were represented, with all the wards of the city of Baltimore. The sessions were opened with prayer by the Rev. clergy. The two first resolutions urge the removal of the free coloured people of the state, as a whole, as the object of the Colonization system, and sets forth the injurious effect of allowing the people of colour to hope for the enjoyment of either social or political equality in Maryland. Resolution 3, was debated a long time, and unanimously adopted. It is as follows:

3. 'That while it is most earnestly hoped that the free coloured people of Maryland may see that their best and most permanent interests will be consulted by their emigration from this state; and while this convention would deprecate any departure from the principle which makes colonization dependent upon the voluntary action of the free coloured people themselves,—yet, if regardless of what has been done to provide them with an asylum, they continue to persist in remaining in Maryland, in the hope of enjoying here an equality of social and political rights—THEY OUGHT TO BE solemnly WARNED, that in the opinion of this convention a day must arrive, *when circumstances that cannot be controlled*, and which are now maturing, WILL DEPRIVE THEM OF THE FREEDOM OF CHOICE, and leave them no alternative but removal.'

'This we take it, is naked colonization. The formation of a benevolent society, the planting of a colony, the invitation to *voluntary* emigration, the pledge of taking *free* men only, 'with their own consent,' are merely colourable pretexts, to divert the attention and blind the minds of the civilized world, and prepare the way for a wholesale and forcible extrusion of the mass—to 'deprive them of the freedom of choice, and leave them NO



ALTERNATIVE BUT REMOVAL.' There is but one 'colonization system' known in this country, and here it is—naked—naked enough. It is to the support of the 'system' that the Rev. doctors of divinity in Massachusetts have recently consecrated themselves afresh with so much solemnity—in ignorance, we would fain hope of its bloody designs—but their ignorance was the guilty blindness of obstinate prejudice and self-will—nothing more.

'We have heard, and with aching sympathies, of the distress and alarm that this cowardly threat has produced among the coloured Marylanders. Our advice to them is, to stay where they are, let what will come. Maryland, with her fifteen millions of dollars debt, and her exhausted agriculture, and her decaying towns, will not attempt to drive out a labouring population, numbering 60,000 souls. It would be worse madness than the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, or the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Stay where you are, meet the flood like men, like freemen, like Marylanders, calmly, peaceably, but firmly, with a resolution ratified on the altar, to die no where but at home.'

This is *abolition* 'naked:' and may we not now say, in the words of a distinguished member of the house of delegates, at the annual meeting held last winter, at Annapolis, *that THE MARYLANDER WHO IS NOT A COLONIZATIONIST, IS AN ABOLITIONIST.*

On the above extract, we have no comment to make. Its perversion of the spirit and intent of the third resolution is palpable, and, we believe, wilful. The third resolution says to the free people of colour, 'we warn you as friends to prepare for an evil day—a day, whose coming no effort of ours can avert.' It speaks the language of kindness—not of threatening. Believing, as colonizationists do, that the harmonious existence of the two races in the same land, as freemen both, is impossible, it was their duty to give the warning that they have done—to give it solemnly and deliberately; and to have withheld it, would have been to have placed themselves on a par with him, who sees a fellow-being walking blind-fold to destruction, without making an effort to arrest him.

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### AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

'It is but a few weeks since we noticed the extraordinary fact, that an agent had been sent from Jamaica to Sierra Leone, to make arrangements for the importation of native African labourers to the West Indies, to cultivate the plantations abandoned by the recently emancipated slaves.

'The *Journal of Commerce*, of the 15th ultimo, notices the arrival at Jamaica of the ship Hector, with one hundred and ninety-seven native Africans, and sixty-four Maroons; ship Elizabeth, with one hundred and eighty-two Africans, is reported as having sailed from Sierra Leone for Trinidad; and the ship Superior, waiting a cargo of emigrants for Demarara.

'Thus the West India plantations are again to be worked by the bone and muscle of Africa. The slave ships, laden with human beings embarked for Cuba or Brazil, are captured by benevolent, liberty-loving Britain; but the slaves are not restored to their native villages, to greet their parents, wives and children, from whom they have been torn by violence. They are re-shipped to the West Indies, to increase, by their toils, the tropical products of these islands, that the good people of Great Britain may be supplied with sugar and coffee, uncursed by slave hands! Such *free* la-

bour as will be performed by these men, finds a parallel only in the *voluntary* service of the British sailor enlisted by the press gang! Shameless, canting hypocrisy, to call this suppression of the slave trade!

The Maroons, natives of the West Indies, a few years since, were hunted by blood-hounds, pursued to their dens in the mountains, smoked out of their caves, destroyed as wild beasts. Those taken alive were sent first to Halifax, then to Sierra Leone, where they have been tamed, and now are humanely sent back to take the place which the freed man refuses to occupy. And this is done under professions of benevolence, under the pretext of christianizing and civilizing Africa, and that too by the very nation which orders the capture of American merchant-ships in the African seas under the most frivolous pretences. One is captured because an African cook is found on board; another, because three pairs of shackles are found in a locker; another has a thousand feet of timber in her hold. But America is a nation that holds slaves, and, therefore, is *suspected* of visiting Africa only for slaves. Every one knows that slaves cannot be held in Massachusetts; and yet a single African cook in a Salem ship, is good cause, in the estimation of a British officer, for seizing and sending her to the United States, to be tried for piracy.

But the British do not conceal their intention of supplying their West India plantations with labourers, though it will require over three hundred thousand. We are not left in doubt as to the treatment these people will receive in the West Indies. We have the testimony of scores of intelligent, enterprising American coloured men, who were induced by British agents to emigrate as labourers in 1839, to various British Islands, and to Demarara, who found themselves deceived, poorly fed, treated and worked as slaves. Those who were able have returned to tell their friends the story of their sufferings. But who is to tell the world of the wrongs and woes of the thousands of poor native Africans who are to fill those islands? Who is to interpose between the thousand imported labourers on a plantation, (Mr. SANDBACK applied for that number,) and their merciless driver? Oh! but they will be free men!—can choose their own employers, make their own bargains,—if injured, can appeal to the laws for redress. Shameless imposition! Many of the American emigrants could not even leave the plantation of their employer, it being accessible only by water, and the boat or vessel which furnished their only means of access or egress being strongly secured to the plantation dock. The poor people once securely on the plantations, may be called free, or what you please, but they will be required to perform the greatest amount of labour their strength will admit of, and will be fed, like English paupers, on the smallest amount of food that will enable them to perform the labour required.

The policy of the British government in supplying labour from Africa, has not been adopted without due deliberation. All other expedients to procure labourers has been tried and failed. The continual falling off in the supply of sugar, would soon leave no other alternative than the introduction of foreign sugar for British consumption; this would complete the destruction of the West India planters, and force British abolitionists to use slave sugar or none at all. Thus situated, abolition benevolence discovers that the great cause of human liberty will be subserved, and the slave trade suppressed, by taking the native African to the West Indies, where he can be converted into a proper man—enlightened and elevated, socially, morally and politically, on a sugar plantation! Although a sugar plantation in America, and in every other quarter of the globe, is the pandemonium of the negro, yet in a British island it is a school of morals in which he will learn every thing that is good! What will the O'CONNELS, the

BUXTONS, and the GURNEYS, say of this new measure? Whatever they may say or do will be as little heeded by the ministry as was their protest against the treaty with Texas. British ministerial anti-slavery, accommodates itself to circumstances.

'In whatever light this plan of transporting native African labourers to the British colonies is viewed, it is barbarous and unjust, and conflicts with the previous professions of Great Britain; nor can it be prosecuted, but by perpetuating the very evils inflicted by the slave trade.

'With the general policy of Great Britain, we, as Americans, have nothing to do. But when that government adopts a policy in relation to America, hostile in its operations and tendencies, we cannot be indifferent.'

[*African Repository.*

### AFRICAN COLONIZATION AND CIVILIZATION.

'The Rev. R. R. Gurley, agent of the American Colonization Society, having recently returned from England, has published a pamphlet of some size relative to the particulars of his visit and the important subject connected therewith. The objects of Mr. Gurley's mission were to explain and enforce the designs of the American Colonization Society; to remove prejudices against it, to communicate with the friends of African Colonization and Civilization in Great Britain; to conciliate public opinion in that kingdom towards the American Colonization Society; to collect all useful and valuable information in respect to the designs and exertions of the humane and benevolent associations and individuals; to elevate the moral and physical condition of Africa; and generally to cement the friendship and secure harmony and co-operation between the friends of Africa, in England and the United States, in the great and good work of introducing Civilization and Christianity into that quarter of the globe.

'The African Civilization Society in England, at the head of which is Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, was organized some years ago. Its chief object is expressed by its name. It professes to be purely benevolent, and to aim at the Civilization of Africa as the means of suppressing the slave trade. With this association the government is united, and it thus combines the double motives of philanthropy and political interest. It was believed that in many particulars there was a harmonious agreement in design between this body and the American Colonization Society—and it was this belief that induced Mr. Gurley's visit to England. How far they agree may be seen by the following extract from Mr. Gurley's publication:

'In sundry important particulars there is, between the American Colonization Society, and the African Civilization Society of England, an exact agreement.

'In their utter detestation of the African slave trade, *they agree:*

'In the opinion, that for its overthrow, we should not rest contented, to abide the slow progression of the principles of justice, throughout the world, but lay by far the greatest stress, on all those efforts, which may tend to enlighten, and civilize the African mind, *they agree:*

'In the choice of Africa, as the great theatre for their operations, *they agree:*

'In the principal agents to be employed in their enterprise, free persons of colour of African descent, *they agree:*

'In the design and importance of endeavors, by peaceful and fair negotiation, to obtain the consent of the chiefs, and natives of Africa, to abolish the slave trade, *they agree:*

'In many of the cases for the Civilization of the people of Africa; the estab-



lishment of schools, for literary and religious instruction ; of manufactories and workshops, where shall be taught the useful arts ; of model farms, to show practically the best modes of agriculture ; and the encouragement of Christian missions, and, finally, in the purpose of demonstrating to the view of the inhabitants of Africa, how they may avail themselves of the vast resources of their country, and find it their interest, as it is their duty, to abolish the traffic in slaves, *they agree*:

'In the ideas of the vast extent of good to be attained by their exertions, *they agree*:

'On two points only, in their contemplated operations in Africa, they may differ, yet independent of any reasons which I may be able to offer in favour of a perfect union, I am not sure that even on these they will long disagree.

'I refer first, to the establishment of colonies or communities of free persons of colour in Africa, destined to self-government and to a permanent and independent political existence ; and second, to the question of temporary authority to be exercised over such colonies, for their benefit, by the governments of England or the United States.

'Yet Mr. Gurley met with no favour from the members of the British Association. The truth, perhaps, is that the sort of philanthropy embodied in the designs of that Society is merely *British philanthropy*; or, in other words, that objects of a commercial and political nature are predominant in the movement, while many humane and benevolent persons are united in the enterprize for the sake of the collateral benefits which they expect will accrue to Africa. At all events, the British are not anxious to have the co-operation of Americans in the business. They prefer to keep the African trade for their own use ; and if they would stop with negative action on that subject, we might be disposed to regard their course with more indifference.

'On several public occasions in London Mr. Gurley was heard with great attention by the audience, and he succeeded in making a most favourable impression upon the public mind in reference to the character, objects and designs, of American Colonization. Much prejudice had to be removed first,—and occasionally rude attacks to be repelled. At the conclusion of one of Mr. Gurley's lectures at the Egyptian Hall, Picadilly, a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, was offered by Col. H. Dundas Campbell, late Governor of Sierra Leone, declaring 'that the American Colonization Society is deserving of high approbation, and that this Society and the colony of Liberia are contributing essentially to the suppression of the African slave trade and the Civilization of Africa.' Another resolution was adopted to the effect that in the lectures and debates to which the meeting had listened for several evenings, Mr. Gurley had triumphantly vindicated the American Colonization Society from all reproach, and established its character as a pure and benevolent institution.'—*Baltimore American*.

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WE clip the following very sensible article, containing *the correct view* of the matter, from an abolition paper. But how it came there is past conjecture.

'DR. CHANNING.—The Boston Christian Register, in noticing the Unitarian Monthly Miscellany, says, in reference to an article on Dr. Channing's work on emancipation,—

'We entirely concur with the writer of this notice in the view he presents of this difficult subject, and of the little effect, which is to be hoped in the



present condition of things from such publications, with whatever ability or unexceptionable spirit they may be written. 'In this tract, particularly, there is nothing that ought to irritate the slaveholder. It is a strong and uncompromising, yet a respectable and dispassionate appeal to his intelligence and his moral nature.' 'But it is a matter of regret'—and we cannot but invite the attention of all writers upon this subject to the judicious remarks that follow:

'It is a matter of regret, that such works by such writers should be stripped of half their power for good, by the manner in which the subject of slavery has been treated of late years. We refer to the organized movements—the abolition societies. We have no doubt that this organization has greatly retarded the cause of emancipation in this country. It has irritated and alarmed the south. They have regarded it as a conspiracy, a combined effort and purpose to do their work—to put down slavery for them at all hazards. They have accordingly braced themselves up as against external assault. They have taken stronger ground for slavery. They defend the institution, as they did not formerly. They have ceased to be candid in listening to the merits of the case. Any northern writer for emancipation (and unhappily there are no southern ones now) is ignorantly or wilfully identified with the societies—the conspiracy, and is made responsible for all their acts and words—regarded as one of them. Of course he can get no candid hearing, not even a reception at the south, nor at the north either with the multitudes who are principled, or prejudiced, against the combined movement.—Individuals best qualified to treat the subject with effect, are thus silenced. And they may as well be silent. Dr. Channing himself has not a tithe of the influence he would have had, had there been no organization. Protest as he may, he will be identified with the organized mass. We presume he has not a hundredth part of the candid readers at the south, or readers there of any sort, that his celebrity would have obtained for him, but for the societies. And humble individuals are struck quite dumb, or else do really come out under the auspices of some society, and so had better be dumb.

'Dr. Channing says in a work before us, that individuals of any standing or influence at the north ought to speak out fully and decidedly against slavery. We tell him it is of no use under the circumstances. The late combined movement must wholly subside, nay, the very odor of it must have time to pass quite away, before any thing can be done to advantage. Dr. C. says, that the societies are going down, and therefore individuals should be stirring.—Very well; when they are gone down, and it is fully *understood* throughout the land that they are extinct, then something may be done to good purpose, and in a legitimate way, by individuals—but not sooner. And that time has not arrived. We wish we could believe it near. The greatest fault we have to find with our author is, that he does not fully appreciate and distinctly state the mischiefs that have arisen, and that from the anti-slavery combinations. He is not satisfied with their doings, he tells them plainly some of their faults; but he so admires some of the men, and their motives, (and no doubt some of the best men living or dead are among them,) that he overlooks and spares the vice of the principle. He warns us abundantly, and how justly! against tolerating the principle of slavery, because there are excellent men who uphold it. It appears to us, that he needs to be warned against allowing the characters of some abolitionists to blind him to the mischiefs of abolition societies. He does not take the decided ground with respect to them, that his own principles seem to us to require him to take.

'Dr. Channing has some striking, and to us new, views on the point of

political non-interference with the institution of slavery. We know not how they will appear to statesmen, but to us they seem sound and important. In contrasting the conduct of the British nation in reference to slavery with that of this country, we believe that he does more than justice to England. He does not make due allowance for the different circumstances in the two cases.'

**SLAVERY.**—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church have postponed indefinitely the consideration of this subject, and (after the example of Congress) have refused to hear any papers read from memorializing Presbyteries, lest discussion and excitement should be produced.

The following 4th of July contributions have been received, for which we take this occasion to return our most grateful thanks. We would also express how deeply sensible we are of the great good effected for our cause by those clergymen who took occasion to speak fully and plainly upon the subject. We do not profess to be a judge of the propriety of preaching upon any subject not strictly theological or biblical, but such is our strong conviction, from a full knowledge of the practical results of the colonization scheme, of its efficiency in improving the moral condition of the emigrant, and of its direct aid in the advancement of the great cause of evangelizing an absolutely pagan and idolatrous people, that we cannot but view it as identified with the great missionary operations of the day, and as a legitimate subject for the exercises of the pulpit.

We anticipate a much larger amount than has ever yet been received from the 4th of July contributions, as we understand from persons from various parts of the state that contributions have been taken up. It will be seen that but partial returns have yet been made even from the city churches, in which we know the subject was noticed and collections made.

July 5th.	Received of the	English Lutheran Church, Baltimore, Dr. Morris,	\$31 18
" "	" "	Christ Church, Baltimore, Dr. Johns, . . . . .	62 62½
" 6th.	" "	Eutaw Street Methodist Church, Baltimore, . . . . .	6 53
" "	" "	St. Peter's Church, Sharp street, Dr. Henshaw, . . .	61 00
" "	" "	St. Ann's Church, Middletown, Del. Mr. Busemon, . .	3 87
" "	" "	St. Augustine, Cecil Co. Md. . . . .	4 97
" "	" "	Rev. John P. Busemore, . . . . .	11 16
" "	" "	Rev. Mr. Mines' Bethesda Church, Montgomery Co. .	8 37
" 8th.	" "	Rev. Washington Roley, M. P. Church of St. Michaels, .	2 20
" "	" "	Rev. Mr. Spry, Methodist Episcopal Church, Easton, .	5 25
" 9th.	" "	2d Presbyterian Church, Balt. Dr. R. J. Breckenridge, .	20 20
" "	" "	Rev. Mr. McFarlin, M— Hope Church, P. G. Co. Va. .	3 87½
" 13th.	" "	Elkton Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. McIntire, . .	8 00
" "	" "	F. Henderson, of Elkton, . . . . .	7 00
			<hr/> \$236 23

✂ All communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to DR. JAMES HALL, General Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.



